

Below is the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report for the Village of Williamsville, Illinois. Since the Williamsville public water supply experienced no MCL violations in calendar year 2014, the IEPA has issued our supply a waiver from the direct-mail or hand-delivery requirement. However, if you would like to obtain a copy of the report, you may pick one up at the Village of Williamsville Village Hall during normal business hours.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

WILLIAMSVILLE

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Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Kent Thompson

Name

217-566-3806

Phone

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that contaminants pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .
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Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 217-566-3806. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems; hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion.

2014 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

not applicable.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	12/31/2014	1.8	1.5 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Halogenic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	23	14.5 - 27	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	45	30.8 - 57	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

2014 Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

In 2014, as in years past, your tap water produced by City Water, Light & Power (CWLP) met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State of Illinois drinking water health standards. The purification process is monitored 24 hours each day, and CWLP is pleased to report that the utility had no violations of a contaminant level or any other water quality standard in 2014. This report summarizes the quality of water that CWLP provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report and other utility information are available on the CWLP website at www.cwlp.com.

Do I need to take special precautions? (Content must be included word for word)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Lake Springfield is the surface water source of our drinking water. It contains 17.6 billion gallons when full and covers about 4,200 acres. Its 264-square-mile watershed, including the Sugar and Lick Creek drainage areas, is composed primarily of agricultural land. During times of low precipitation, water is pumped from the South Fork of the Sangamon River at its confluence with Horse Creek.

Source water assessment and its availability

A source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the IEPA. Information provided by this assessment indicates the vulnerability of our water supply to potential sources of contamination. Types of pollution to the lake include nutrients, siltation, suspended solids, and organic enrichment. Primary sources of pollution include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion. If you would like a copy of this assessment, call the Water Purification Plant at (217) 757-8630.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.828	NA	NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	0.365	NA	NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants - including pesticides and herbicides								
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	1.3	ND	1.3		No	Herbicide runoff
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.3	ND	0.3		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.7	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.055	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>State MCL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Explanation and Comment</u>
Sodium	NA	12 ppm	No	There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, consult a physician about this level.
Iron	1 ppm	0.013 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	150 ppb	1:8 ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Description of Water Treatment Process

To convert this raw water supply to drinking water, lake water is pumped through CWLP's Water Treatment Plant where chemical reactions are initiated to assist in the removal of algae, suspended solids, hardness, and many chemical constituents. The clarification basins remove the bulk of these materials and the final filter beds remove very small particles. Fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay; chlorine to disinfect the finished water; and ammonia to stabilize the chlorine in the distribution system.

Other Information

If you have any questions about this report or your water supply, please contact Todd LaFountain or Kim Lucas at (217) 757-8630. CWLP is committed to providing you with high quality water for your use.

Results of Cryptosporidium monitoring

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Filtration removes cryptosporidium, but the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of cryptosporidium can cause cryptosporidiosis, the symptoms of which include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks, but people who are immuno-compromised have a greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness. The disease may be spread through means other than drinking water, such as poor sanitation practices.

Past monitoring has indicated the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water, but these organisms have never been detected in the drinking water. Treatment processes have been optimized to ensure that if there are Cryptosporidium cysts in the source water, they will be removed during the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity, a result of efforts to remove particles from the water, the threat of Cryptosporidium organisms getting through the treatment process and into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City Water, Light and Power is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components within a home. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How can I get involved?

CWLP utility issues are discussed at City Council meetings at 5:30 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays of each month and at the Council Committee of the Whole meetings also held at 5:30 p.m., on the Tuesdays of each week prior to a City Council meeting. These meetings are open to the public and are held in the Springfield City Council chambers on the third floor of the Municipal Center West, 300 S. 7th Street.